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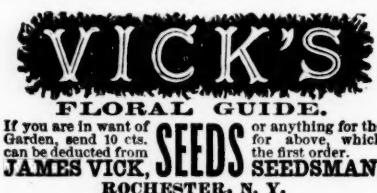
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. CLEVELAND has signed one of two pension bills and has vetoed another for reasons some of which applied equally to both. And of the two the one he signed is by far the more objectionable.

The Mexican War Pension bill,—which he approved,—puts the whole body of survivors of that war on the pension list. Many of them are men of wealth; a still greater number are in comfortable circumstances; and no small proportion of them have the health and strength to provide for their own support. That war preceded the one for the Union by only fifteen years. Most of those who survived it took part in the later war, and probably in a majority of cases on the wrong side. In this they acted logically. The Mexican war was fought for the extension of the area of slavery; the rebellion arose for its perpetuation. Contrary to the universal usage of civilized nations, this bill declares that subsequent disloyalty and rebellion shall not serve to discharge our government from obligations created by previous service. Under the precedent it sets, the heirs of Benedict Arnold have as good a claim to arrears of pensions as that now urged by the heirs of Pulaski before Congress.

The real purpose of the Mexican bill is to give the South something by way of compensation for the pensions paid to Northern soldiers, who incurred physical disabilities in fighting for the Union. As the South furnished the bulk of the soldiers for a war of aggression on a sister republic for the extension of Slavery's area, it is her people who will get the bulk of what is to be paid under it. It is an indirect way of providing for a large body of Confederate veterans, who were disabled not in fighting the battles of their country.

THE Dependent Pensions Bill, which Mr. Cleveland vetoed, was a clumsy attempt to correct a serious injustice. It is known officially that there are 9,000 former soldiers of the national army living in State and county almshouses. Many of these are men who entered the army at an advanced age, and spent in the service the years they would have given for providing for their old age. Others gave up lucrative positions when they enlisted, and came back to find younger men had occupied their places. For one reason or another, they fell behind in the race of life, and generally the falling behind is connected with the fact that they went into the war. In some cases they have lost ground by dissipation and are not entitled to the same kind of sympathy, yet the habit itself is chargeable to their army life. And besides these there are the parents and widows of many deceased soldiers, for whom also the government will do nothing, because their deaths cannot be traced to any mischance of the war. To all these the country owes something.

Mr. Cleveland's long veto message has some strong points. He very properly objects to vagueness in the wording of the bill,—a vagueness for which the House Committee on Pensions are responsible, as they insisted on substituting their measure for the carefully drawn bill of the Senate. He also objects—and very properly—to putting men who saw no service at all, and men who saw only three months' service, on the same footing as those who served all through the war. *But both these objections apply with equal force to the Mexican War Pensions Bill.* What influence was it that led Mr. Cleveland to see no fault in the one, while he was so alive to the faults of the other? Was it that the one was for the benefit of his friends and constituents, while the other was for a class who in the main are Republicans?

It is just and wise in the President to resent any needless in-

crease of our huge pensions account. It is proper for him to refuse his assent to loosely worded acts, which leave an opening for frauds. But the country is rich enough to take care of every soldier who has a fair claim on its gratitude and really needs its help; and we are quite sure that it will not let this question rest where Mr. Cleveland's veto has put it.

THE resignation of Secretary Manning has been placed in the hands of the President, and accepted, to take effect April 1st, but his successor has not been selected. Some suggest Mr. Fairchild, as it is said that he is in closest harmony with the President and the retiring Secretary, and would help to preserve the character of this administration as a New York administration. Others have talked of Mr. W. L. Scott, of Erie, who certainly is the ablest financier of his party in the House of Representative. His criticism of the sub-treasury system, and his carrying the bill to retire and recoin the trade-dollar, show him to be a man of ideas and of insight. He has sufficient firmness of character to make a good Secretary. But we suppose the place is too valuable as a dispensatory of patronage, to be wasted on a hopelessly Republican State.

THE Senate has followed up the passage of the two bills for the creation of a supply of heavy ordnance for use by sea and land, by passing another for the construction of ten additional steel cruisers at a cost of \$15,000,000, and their armament at a cost of \$4,800,000, and at this writing it has under consideration a fourth bill for the construction of vessels of war of other classes, at a cost of \$15,400,000. These bills probably will not pass the House. They will not do so if the Democratic economists like Mr. Holman and Mr. Randall are allowed to carry out their policy of penny-wisdom. Mr. Randall represents a seaport city less open to attack than most of the others, but still enough so to interest it in coast defence. It was in danger both in the war for independence and the second war with Great Britain. But he votes as though he had been sent to Congress from some of the backwoods districts, while the representatives of such districts generally show more sense of the dangers to which our seacoast and our shipping are exposed. The only motive for his resistance we can discern is his unwillingness to have this large sum (\$55,000,000), taken from the surplus, as it would weaken his plan to have the tax taken off apple-jack. But Philadelphia is not so much interested in apple-jack as Mr. Randall is and she should make him understand this when he comes back for reëlection next year.

Should these bills be defeated, the Senate ought to force an extra session by withholding its assent to some of the appropriation bills. It would be amply justified by the facts, in the opinion of the country at large. The four bills are not the work of political committees. They are the outcome of long and careful consideration of the problem of national defence, in which the representatives of the Senate met the best expert authorities, and they are approved by those authorities. And they have passed the Senate without a division.

THE Senate has passed the Post-Office Appropriation bill with an amendment granting a subsidy to American vessels. It was inserted by the vote of thirty Republicans and six Democrats, against the opposition of fourteen Democrats, and it read as follows:

For the transportation of foreign mails by American built and registered steamships, to secure the greater frequency and regularity in dispatch and a greater speed in the carriage of such mails to Brazil, the Argentine Republic and other Central and South American Republics, and the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, \$500,000; and the Postmaster-General is author-

ized to make after due advertisement for proposals, such contracts with such American steamships for a term of not less than five years and a rate of compensation not exceeding for each outward trip \$1 per nautical mile of the distance in the most direct and feasible sailing course between the terminal points, as shall be found expedient and desirable to secure the ends above set forth; but every such contract shall be subject to be modified or annulled by act of Congress. One of the lines of steamships to carry the mails provided for in this act shall be required to sail to and from a seaport of the Gulf of Mexico or the Mississippi River.

We should attach much more importance to this action, if the Senate had stood firm last year on this question. But it allowed its committee of conference on the Post-Office bill to drop out just such a clause, without a word of remonstrance, just in order to get through business and adjourn. As that was in the heat of summer, it is to be hoped that the Senate will show more back-bone in March than it did in July. And if this bill should not pass before the fourth of March, that is not to be regretted. There are very important and very urgent questions to which the present House of Representatives will find no answer, and which should be propounded at once to its successor. One of these is the reduction of the revenue; another is the extinction of illiteracy; a third is the national defence by an adequate navy and a system of fortification. Nothing could be better for the country than a final disagreement between the Senate and the House on one or more of the appropriation bills, as this would force the summoning of an extra session of Congress before the end of the fiscal year.

In the course of the debate on the amendment, an appeal was made by its friends to Col. Vilas's report, in which he spoke of the desirability of securing more constant and swift connections between our ports and those of South America. Mr. Beck produced a letter from the Postmaster-General in which he repudiated this interpretation of his language, and declared his continued opposition to subsidies. Col. Vilas ought to avoid such unfortunate ambiguity in language. He should have been so precise in the expression of his views as to leave no room for this misunderstanding.

A "Free Ships" amendment, offered by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, got just 18 votes. In Mr. Morgan's view the fact that there are no shipyards south of the Delaware makes it a hardship to the South Atlantic and Gulf States that they are not allowed to bring ships of foreign build under our flag. This is the merest "fudge." For all practical purposes, the ship-yards of Philadelphia, Chester and Wilmington are next door to every sea-port of the South, around the shore as far as Galveston.

THE deadlock in the House with regard to the reduction of the revenue seems likely to be broken. The House Committee on Rules, consisting of Messrs. Morrison, Carlisle, Randall, Reed and Hiscock, has a majority of members hostile to the course taken by the Speaker. To this Committee the House has referred a proposal to fix a day for the consideration of a bill to repeal the tobacco taxes. Even if Messrs. Reed and Hiscock are not favorable to that proposal itself, they hardly can refuse to support Mr. Randall in his efforts to emancipate the House from the dictatorship of a Speaker who represents the minority only. We therefore may expect a debate upon the bill, which may be so amended on its passage as to cover much more than the taxes on tobacco.

The friends of the Blair Bill, notably Mr. Willis of Kentucky, have been making an effort to secure its consideration. In this case also the Speaker stands for a minority of the House, and stands in the way of any action on the part of the majority. And to this obstructiveness in the House is added disrespect to the Senate, from which the bill came more than a year ago. It is said even by newspapers hostile to the bill that it would get a handsome majority, if a vote could be had. And very much more of this vote would come from the South than would have come a year ago. The demand for national aid to the school system is widening and deepening in that section. The new Governor of Tennessee, Mr. Taylor, urged the matter in his first message to the Legislature. And the State Senate has just confirmed his nominee to the office of

Superintendent of Schools, a Mr. Smith, who is a strenuous supporter of the Blair Bill.

As we predicted, the clause of the new railroad bill which forbids pooling is certain to prove ineffective. Already the Anthracite coal-miners have formed an "association," which does not use the word "pool," and declines to take the public into its confidence as to the objects for which the association exists. How will the Commissioners get at this?

The President is having trouble enough in selecting the new Commission. There are two men who ought to be members. One is Mr. Albert W. Fink, who organized the association of Southern railroads. He has the largest railroad experience, and has studied the problem scientifically also. The other is Prof. Hadley, the Connecticut Commissioner of Labor Statistics, whose book we have reviewed elsewhere.

MR. PORCH has been removed from the position of consul-general in Mexico, and the name of his proposed successor has been sent to the Senate. His resignation was requested repeatedly, and refused. He declined to vacate his place simply because Mr. Bayard and the President found fault with his famous despatch about Gen. Sedgwick's alleged drunken escapade. And his refusal brings the whole matter directly to the cognizance of the Senate. Mr. Porch means to make a fight. He claims that he has unquestionable evidence as to the truth of all the charges contained in his despatch, and he will put these before the country, if he is removed for this cause.

Certainly, the charges against Gen. Sedgwick should not have been ignored. That gentleman owed it to himself to demand a searching investigation. His reliance upon a certificate of good conduct, furnished him by the Mexicans who were said to have been his companions in his misdoing, and in the face of the contrary testimony from American residents generally, was a mistake. Those who know anything about the estimate put upon lying, in Latin countries, must hold such certificates very lightly. And as Gen. Sedgwick has seen fit to rest his case with such a defence, it is the duty of the Senate to ask what it is worth.

THERE is a high license law, which was drafted by Dr. Howard Crosby, before the Legislature of New York, and it is opposed equally by the liquor dealers and the Prohibitionists. They appear on the same side in the committee room, and on some points they urge the same arguments—that high license has been a failure where already tried, that the bill is a discrimination in favor of the beer sellers, that beer is responsible for most of the drunkenness, and so forth. It is just this extremism which makes any effective control of the traffic in liquors so nearly hopeless in this country. The Prohibitionists sometimes compare themselves to the Republican party in its first days. They are much more like the extreme Abolitionists who would not vote for a Free Soil or a Republican candidate, and who denounced those two parties hardly less vigorously than they did the advocates of the extremism of slavery. Like the Abolitionists of the Garrisonian school, they weaken the hands of the effective enemies of the evil they assail, and detach votes whose withdrawal only strengthens the friends of the evil. It was in despite of Mr. Garrison, not by his aid, that Mr. Lincoln was elected to the presidency. And it will be in despite of Mr. St. John and his followers that any remedy for the evils our country is suffering from the liquor traffic, will be put in operation.

Of course the Prohibitionists have their uses, just as the Abolitionists had; but it is as agitators who arouse the country to a just sense of the evil, not as legislators, to devise remedies for it.

THE friends of the plan which unites the branches of the executive in our municipal governments always have contended that its full merits would not be seen until a bad mayor should be elected, and inquiry be made into his conduct of affairs. The present mayor of Brooklyn is not by any means the worst of his kind. But he is a weak man, and is said to be under the control of Mc-

Laughlin, the Democratic boss of the city. But the contrast of his government of the city with that which Mayor Low gave it has roused discontent deeply and widely. The Grand Jury last month condemned his official misconduct, in its report; and the Legislature has appointed a commission to look into the charges which have been brought.

The gain under the new system is that nobody can deny the responsibility of the Mayor for any mismanagement of the city's affairs. He does not deny his responsibility, or throw it upon any of the heads of departments, because all of these are men of his choosing. For a hydra a single head has been substituted, and public displeasure now knows where it has to strike.

THE first case of a labor dispute submitted to State arbitration has been decided in Lynn, Mass. A Mr. Breed got into a dispute with his shoemakers. He refused to have any dealings with any of them as representatives of the Knights of Labor, and dismissed three or four men on grounds connected with this difference. There also was a question of wages at issue. While the case was in progress Mr. Breed withdrew from it on discovering that the State would not compel his workmen to abide by its results. But the workmen went on with the case, and have got their decision.

All that they gain is a recommendation to Mr. Breed to take back into his employ the men he had dismissed. The Commissioners rule that his refusal to deal with the representatives of the Knights is a matter of no importance; and that wages in Lynn, being higher than in the neighboring towns which compete for the shoe business, ought to be reduced. The Commission evidently have given up the belief that competition among working men will reduce wages to a common level in all places near enough for the migration of labor. But are they sure that the lower wages elsewhere are not compensated by local advantages—as in the cost of house-room and the price of food—in which the Lynn workmen do not share?

IT is as hard to learn the exact facts about the strike in New York, as though there were no newspapers published in that city. Every daily we have seen is so undisguisedly partisan in its hostility to the strikers that its accounts cannot be treated as trustworthy. For about ten days they had "the back-bone of the strikes broken" as a fresh piece of news every day, until the outside public began to wonder how many vertebrae the movement possessed. They also assured us that there had been no interruption of shipping business, in the face of the fact that steamer after steamer was delayed at least for a day in getting away from her dock.

They now say with great unanimity that the strike has come formally to an end, with the agreement between Mr. Corbin and the Knights of Labor, but that the workmen have gained nothing, and that those whose places have been filled by others will not be taken back. As fifty-eight thousand men went out on this strike, we may take it for granted that that number has not been replaced. And the firmness with which they have stood by the few whom they thought wronged by the coal railroads indicates no readiness to acquiesce in the treatment thus threatened to a still larger number. Perhaps a few days will show that the end has not been reached yet.

THE vote on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the reply to the Queen's speech, shows that no substantial change has taken place in the attitude of political parties toward Home Rule. The Liberals voted with the Home Rulers with notable unanimity, showing that the Plan of Campaign had not affected their harmony. And the Unionists voted with equal unanimity in support of the government, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington marching off to the same lobby with the Tories. This proves that the battle is not to be fought or won in the House, and that all the rumors of gain or loss count for nothing. It is by educating the people of London and of Southern England generally that the Home Rulers

are to win, if they are to win at all. And while they may be able to force a dissolution by raising questions on which the Unionist Whigs and Radicals could not vote with the Tories, it is not certain that the government would either resign or dissolve on that account. Such votes might be followed at once by a formal vote of confidence, which would leave the Tories free to retain their places.

As for education of the general public, the Tories are helping the Liberals. The Glenbeigh evictions and the packing of the Dublin jury to try Messrs. Dillon and Redmond are object lessons of great value to the Home Rule cause. After a few more such, a Home Rule majority will be within sight.

THE PHILADELPHIA VOTING.

THE election of Mr. Fitler as Mayor had been a foregone conclusion since the day he was agreed upon by the several conferring committees, but his majority was increased by the general conviction in the public mind of the utter unfitness of his opponent. As a matter of fact, the opposition campaign, beginning with bad management and office-holders' interference, degenerated by successive steps into a shape which was at once ridiculous and pitiable. The futility of opposing Mr. Fitler with Mr. Keim was plain enough from the beginning, but to oppose him with a campaign of the Josephs sort, and to have such a bomb-shell as the agreement to divide with Rowan exploded in the midst of its progress, was making defeat not only certain but certainly overwhelming.

The result is that Mr. Fitler has a majority,—over 28,000, which not only exceeds any before cast for a mayor of the city of Philadelphia, but is nearly three times as great as the largest cast heretofore. Indeed it is true that previous elections for mayor, back to the time of consolidation, have been without exception well contested, the defeated candidate being always a person whose strength made the success of his opponent less than certain; while this election had become no more than a question how many Democrats would make a formal declaration for the nominal candidate of their own party, and how many Republicans, interested in local contests or influenced by personal or factional ill feeling, would misuse portions of their own ticket in "trades" with the opposition.

Since we are on the eve of a most extensive change in the municipal system, and the officials now elected are to be part of the new work, it may seem curious that so one-sided an election should precede the great transition. But this is really not strange. The people of Philadelphia, by a large majority, preferred that the new-charter mayor should not be a Democrat. They, therefore, made their demand upon the Republican "leaders," three months ago, to signify whom they would nominate, and when Mr. Fitler was put forward, the general sense of his comparative fitness settled the result, while the foolish and futile antics of the opposition ran up his majority to its unprecedented size.

As we have intimated heretofore, Mr. Fitler lacks one qualification for the Mayoralty that would have been very valuable to him,—familiarity with the details of the municipal business. If he had but served in Councils for a time, he would have acquired experience of a very useful sort. But, aside from this, we have a strong confidence in his determination, as well as in his ability, to satisfy all reasonable public demands upon him. He accepts a very trying and responsible place, in which absolute and ideal success is not to be achieved. The new charter itself contains incongruities and crudities which will make the executive duties increasingly perplexing and difficult. But the new Mayor is well equipped to accomplish whatever is reasonably possible. He is a Philadelphian by birth and continuous residence, and not only knows the city's characteristics, but its *personnel*. He has energy, courage, and an unblemished character. He has been trained in precise and accurate business habits. Moreover, he has a laudable ambition to be useful to the time and the community in which he

lives. All this gives him a fair certainty of being able to do what may be justly demanded of him under the new charter.

THE CANADIAN OUTRAGES AND RETALIATION.

THE controversy with Canada is so involved with merely secondary matters, and is so much an attempt on the part of Canada to accomplish one thing while pretending to seek another, that it is necessary to recall exactly the situation out of which the controversy grew. The Treaty of Washington in 1870 provided for a settlement of the Fisheries question, which proved highly unsatisfactory to the American fishermen. The claims of both countries were submitted to an Arbitration Commission, which met at Halifax, and which was made up of one Englishman, one Belgian—*i. e.* a brevet Englishman—and one incompetent American. Under its rulings, and by the help of doctored statistics submitted by the Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries, we were condemned to pay a large sum for access to the inshore fisheries of Canada, and to admit the fish caught by her fishermen on the same terms as fish caught by our own. Happily, the term for which this arrangement was to last was specified, and either party could put an end to it when that time arrived. This the United States did, and out of its refusal to admit Canadian fish free of duty grows the whole of Canada's offensive action. She wishes to bully us into a fresh negotiation, in the hope of reopening our markets to her fishermen.

Of course our refusal to negotiate carries with it the loss of the right of our fishermen to take fish within the three mile limit along the coasts of the Dominion. Nobody denies that; nobody proposes to defend from seizure and confiscation any American vessel which shall encroach on Canadian rights. But we deny that it debars our vessels from entering Canadian ports under the restrictions for the enforcement of the customs laws which are usual in such cases. And we deny the right of Canada to multiply those restrictions needlessly, and to enforce them vexatiously. We deny her right to refuse our fishermen the privilege of buying bait, which they have enjoyed from time immemorial. It is true that the letter of the Treaty of 1818 seems to justify this refusal. But that Treaty was negotiated at a time when the Colonial System was in full force, and when our ships of all sorts were excluded from British ports, except in the few cases where international law compelled their admission. This is the meaning of the expression about "wood, water and shelter," on which the Canadians base their case. The restriction this implies was enforced in 1818-30 against all American ships in the colonial ports, and against all the colonial ships in our ports. Fishermen were on the same footing as traders. And Canada cannot "shoot her half of the elephant." If she is to repeal the agreement of 1830, which put trade with the British colonies on the same footing as trade with other countries, we will do the same. If any American ship in Canadian ports is confined to the enjoyment of "wood, water and shelter," then all Canadian ships in American ports must be treated in the same way. The Treaty of 1818 makes no distinction and justifies Canada in making no distinction between our fishermen and our trading vessels. We should be doing ourselves a grievous wrong if we recognized that distinction, for few of our trading vessels visit Canadian ports, while many Canadian trading vessels visit our ports.

This is the significance of the well drawn retaliation bill passed by the Senate, but not favored by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It recognizes the fact that this is a battle over fish, and it confines the battle to fish. It says to Canada: "You will be a great deal worse off than you are, as regards your fishing interests, if you do not give up your attempt to bully us into restoring your fish to the free list. If you attempt to revive the Treaty of 1818 for that purpose, we will restore the correlative prohibitions on your shipping. If you have nothing but 'wood, water and shelter' for us, then we have nothing more for you. At present your fish come in under the general duties imposed by the

tariff, except in the case of frozen fish, which our Treasury authorities, (by evading the plain intent of the tariff) have managed to put on the free list. But if you do not come to a sense of what you owe us in this matter, we shall take care that your fish shall not come in at all, either by sea or by land."

Mr. Belmont and his friends do not like the Senate Bill because it is not vigorous enough. They do not want to treat this as a fisheries question at all. They propose to authorize the President to suspend all commercial intercourse with the Dominion, or else to suspend none. We do not like to charge upon these gentlemen any want of good faith. Yet their conduct suggests that. For a bill on which both branches of Congress might agree, they propose one which is sure to cause a dissension between them, and that at the end of the session. For a bill to which nobody in the Senate objected they wish to substitute one which confers enormous and unprecedented powers upon the President. For a bill which the President almost certainly would sign, and which otherwise would be passed over his veto, they substitute one he might be justified in disapproving, and which could not be passed over a veto. For a bill whose execution would inflict hardships only on Canadian fishermen they wish to substitute one which would embarrass the commerce of the continent, and from putting which into operation any President would shrink. For a bill which exactly meets the wants and wishes of the class who are suffering from Canadian injuries they would substitute one which is not asked or wanted by any one.

If the British Minister had had the choice of what Mr. Belmont and his friends should suggest, he could at present have proposed nothing more adapted to suit the convenience of his Canadian clients.

THE PROBLEMS OF RAILROAD LEGISLATION.¹

THE passage of the Inter-State Commerce Bill, and its final conversion into law by the signature of the President, makes the railroad question one of the most urgent of our time. Those who suppose that the law disposed of the problem of railroad regulation probably will find that it really has no more than opened a new stage in its discussion. We shall spend the next few years in experiments as to what may and what must not be done by legislation in the control of corporations, and in discovering how much more complex are the problems of railroad management than we had supposed.

The literature of the subject, although not half a century has elapsed since the railroad appeared in literature, is very extensive. Much of it is taken up with the advocacy of special nostrums for the cure of the evils which have attended the growth of these great corporations. Part of it consists of the partisan attacks and defences of the corporations singly or collectively. There are a few judicious works by men who have studied the question without prejudice, in the light of experience, and with a single eye to the public interest. Of this last class is Prof. Hadley's work on "Railway Transportation," which grew out of a series of lectures delivered in Yale College. We can commend the book with confidence to every person who desires to understand the issues at stake. It was published before the Cullom and Reagan bills had been amalgamated into one, and that one put on its final passage. But it is just as pertinent to our present situation as if it had appeared yesterday, and it discusses in the light of European and American experience all the provisions contained in the new law. We cannot say as much for Mr. Alexander's "Railway Practice." That is the work of a partisan who holds or seems to hold a brief on the side of the railroads. It has some value as giving ampler illustrations of the points covered by the work of Prof. Hadley. And there is justice in its criticisms of Prof. Ely, whose attempts to deal with this problem from the standpoint of the new school of economists are not happy. But on the whole it is a work of inferior value, and one not likely to exert much influence on public opinion.

The rise of railroads in the United States followed closely upon the invention of the locomotive in England. In the decade 1840-50 the New England system was completed; in the next decade the Middle States system attained nearly its present development, and the work of consolidation was begun. In the

¹ RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION: Its History and its Laws. By Arthur T. Hadley, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the State of Connecticut, Instructor in Political Science in Yale College. Pp. v. and 269. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

RAILWAY PRACTICE: Its Principles and Suggested Reforms Reviewed. By E. Porter Alexander. Pp. 60. Same Publishers.

period after the war the West and the South Atlantic States were the chief fields of railroad construction, and the first railroad to the Pacific was built. More recently, the Southwest has made the greatest advances, while in every other quarter except New England there have been great extensions. By 1883 we had 110,414 miles with capital and indebtedness amounting to \$7,478,000,000, against 18,681 miles in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, our roads have been constructed with an economy unequalled by any European country except Sweden. While British railroads cost \$204,000 a mile, French \$128,000 and German \$105,000, those of America cost but \$61,000.

In America, as in Great Britain, the first policy toward railroads was one of encouragement simply. It was feared that the country could not get enough of them, and bounties of all sorts were offered by national and local governments for their construction. These early railroads generally were short lines connecting with each other, but under independent management. But the necessities of through traffic brought on an age of consolidation, and the lines were reduced in number, while they increased proportionately in wealth, and in commercial and political power. It was this process which awakened the first alarm, as it was bringing into existence corporations of far greater magnitude and influence than ever had been known. But the law failed in both countries in the attempt to restrain the process, and the economic advantages of consolidation to both the road and the public were too manifest to be ignored. Along with these advantages are very serious social evils, one of which is the employment of vast armies of men by a "soulless" corporation, rather than by masters who come face to face with their men and get into some sort of human relations with them. But the general public is more alive to the evils inflicted by unfair and discriminating charges made by corporations created for the public benefit, and by the highest exercise of the power of the State, but endowed with a monopoly which makes them independent of public opinion to a very great extent.

The attempt to put a stop to these discriminations was begun by the "Granger States," in 1870, and culminated in the decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1877, declaring those laws constitutional. Prof. Hadley is disposed to estimate moderately the benefits which have resulted from these laws, and he certainly is justified in calling attention to the fact that the most drastic of them—the Potter Law of Wisconsin—proved the most mischievous, and had to be repealed within two years. The whole history of these laws is most instructive to those who think railroad regulation by law is a simple and easy problem, and believe in the omnipotence of the State to deal with it. But on the whole the Granger legislation, especially since its relaxation in practice, has been productive of good. It has made the public in those States more tolerant, and it has forced the railroads to abandon what Prof. Hadley justly stigmatizes as unfair discriminations. At the same time it has shown that it is quite impossible to tie the railroads down to charges exactly proportional to distances.

After the example of the Granger States, the Eastern and Southern States began to pass laws concerning the regulation of railroads. The most successful are those of Massachusetts and Georgia, which differ as widely as possible in their nature. The Massachusetts Commissioners have no power except to investigate and report. But the State secured as Commissioners a number of very able and intelligent men, who were able to give a judicious direction to public opinion, and thus to achieve results which might have been thought impossible. But Prof. Hadley admits that the success of this method in Massachusetts does not prove its adaptability to other States or to the country at large. In that Commonwealth public opinion is exceptionally effective. Its railroads are owned within the State and not by absentees, and these are sensitive as to what their own newspapers and their neighbors are saying of their corporations. The system is older and more settled than in other parts of the country, having attained its completeness nearly forty years ago. And he might have added that no one corporation possesses anything like the wealth and power of the great trunk lines or the widely extended systems which snap their fingers at the public in other States. Yet it is to be remarked that in Iowa the Commission organized in 1878, very much on the same basis, has had a fair success.

In Georgia and in several of the Southern States commissions invested with peremptory powers have worked very well. This is due in good measure to the admirable pooling system in which the South-Atlantic railroads are combined, and which removes the chief temptation to improper discriminations. But even in these States—notably in South Carolina and Tennessee—the legislatures have been obliged to repeal the stringent legislation they first adopted, finding that it hurt the public as much as the railroads.

In discussing the different kinds of discrimination which the railroads practice, both Prof. Hadley and Mr. Alexander condemn in strong terms the preference given to certain firms above others

of the same locality and in the same line of business. Prof. Hadley admits that lower rates might be charged to larger shippers than to small ones. To this admission we decidedly object. The only effect of such discrimination is to crush out the small shipper, to establish monopolies, and to make the public interest subordinate to that of the railroads. If these were purely private corporations there could be no objection to the application of the ordinary trade maxim in these cases. But they are not so, and they have no right to adopt a practice so antagonistic to public policy.

As to discriminations between localities, both gentlemen defend these on what seems pretty strong ground, in those cases where the railroads have to compete with water-ways. If the Union Pacific Railroad, for instance, charged proportionally for the goods it carried to San Francisco, it would lose not only the through traffic to that point, but for five hundred miles on this side of it. All the goods taken from the East to that region would go round the Cape in ships, or across the Isthmus of Panama, and would be forwarded inland from San Francisco. The road conveys on those points no advantages they did not possess before when it lowers its through rates as it nears the Pacific Coast. It only seeks to get through freight which otherwise would go to the ships.

"But," it is said, "if the road can afford to carry freight at \$1.25 per hundred pounds to San Francisco, it can afford to carry it for less than \$2.09 a hundred pounds to Green River in Wyoming Territory, which is a thousand miles nearer to New York." This argument ignores the peculiar nature of railroad property. A railroad is a great investment which involves a mass of permanent costs, whether it has much to do or little. Its normal freight rates cover a share of these costs, as well as the immediate costs of transportation. It would be glad to make all its freight do the same; but when it comes into competition with water-ways—and in some cases with other roads—it must either give lower rates or lose the business. So long as the lower rates cover more than the cost of coal, the wages of train hands and the additional wear of rolling-stock, there is a profit to the road. If you refuse it leave to make that profit, you will not reduce the other freight charges; perhaps you will raise them. Hence the absurdity of insisting that freight charges *always* shall be proportional to distances.

In the case of lower charges to points where there is railroad competition only, there is much less justification, as here there is a remedy, and that is found in the much abused method of pooling. Prof. Hadley's vindication of pooling, both on theoretical grounds and from past experience is one of the most valuable parts of his book. Had his facts been before the leaders in Congress, there would have been no such outcry against a practice which is the only alleviation of the pressure which commonly drives the railroads into unjust discriminations. It is true that such combinations have a bad look. They seem to deprive the public of an advantage to which it is fairly entitled from the competition of railroads. But, as our author says, on this and other matters, in this age "we have not free competition, nor anything like it, nor can we fairly expect it in the future. Instead of moving toward it, we are moving away from it." The economists who taught the omnipotence of competition, and who worshipped it as the final cause of economic forces, were the disciples of David Ricardo, a banker who was misled by the fluidity of banking capital into the mistake that capital in general is equally fluid. All classes repudiate that theory. The workingman "pools his issues" as much as does the capitalist, by association with his fellows to keep wages up and to reduce the competitions of the labor market. The private manufacturer combines with his fellows to restrict the output of the wares he makes when the market is overstocked, and we are only making such combinations more reckless and unscrupulous by outlawing them as "conspiracies in restraint of trade." As Prof. Hadley says: "It is usually far-sighted policy for a combination to put its rates so low as not to tempt new capital so rapidly into the field. If that lesson is learned, the public gets the advantage of competition without its disadvantages. Unluckily we place these combinations outside of the protection of the law, and by giving them this precarious and almost illegal character we tempt them to seek present gain even at the sacrifice of their own future interests. We regard them, and let them regard themselves, as a means of momentary profit and speculation, instead of recognizing them as responsible public agencies of lasting influence and importance." Yet in one case the United States Circuit Court of Ohio rendered a decision which enforced a pooling contract.

So far we have followed, without attempting to exhaust, Prof. Hadley's course of argument. But we are obliged to complain that neither he nor Mr. Alexander has taken cognizance of a class of railroad discriminations which have done more harm than any other, and which seem to us quite incapable of justification. Both these writers contend that local rates of freight are no higher than they would be in the absence of discrimination in favor of through freight. Both contend that the prohibition of lower through-freights

would leave the local rates unchanged; they therefore insist that such discriminations in every case should be left to the judgment of the railroads. We deny both the facts and the inference.

If Prof. Hadley lived in Eastern Pennsylvania, instead of Connecticut, he would have seen several facts in railroad management which would surprise him. He would see the prostration of a great wheat-growing industry through higher freight-charges for carrying our own wheat to the neighboring markets than for bringing wheat from Dakota and Minnesota. He would hear of farmers in Eastern Pennsylvania shipping wheat to New York or Philadelphia by way of Ohio. He would hear of hardware merchants of Philadelphia shipping their goods to Chicago by way of New York. He would hear of the coal of Eastern Pennsylvania selling at as low a price in Boston as in Philadelphia, or lower. And he would find it very hard indeed to convince our people that these local charges are normal charges, and that they are not bearing a part of the cost of through-freight.

And even if these charges are normal charges, and would not be reduced by any restriction on reduced rates for through-freights, or even if the abandonment of through-freights would increase them, yet we have everything to gain by an equalization of rates. A corporation created by the action of the State has no right to manage its business in such a way as to destroy the employments and industries it finds in existence in any district, when this brings no corresponding gain to the public. It is as much bound to consider districts as to consider individuals in this regard. Prof. Hadley admits that the lowering of rates, if it be not done with equity, may be more oppressive to individuals than the high rates were. It is not the weight of the charge, but its unequal pressure, which is ruinous. So it is with communities. When railroads created by the Eastern States for the public convenience unite to deprive the farmers of those States of all the advantages of neighborhood to the great centres of population, the time has come for public action to put a stop to the practice. And when they combine to rob the manufacturing centres of Eastern Pennsylvania of the advantages of neighborhood to the great ocal deposits of their own State, the sooner such practices are stopped the better. This is what lies behind the demand, not for rates strictly proportional to distance, but for such an approach to that as will correct great wrongs done to such localities.

We hope Prof. Hadley will find many readers, and that his publisher will find his book worthy of better binding in future editions. We have had to tear our copy almost to pieces in order to read it. And the index at the end is miserably insufficient. It should cover ten pages instead of two and a half.

R. E. T.

HISTORICAL MAGAZINES.

ONE of the most substantial and able of periodical publications in any field is the new *English Historical Review*, which with the January number enters upon its second year. One of the four leading articles in this issue discusses "Early Explorations of America, Real and Imaginary." Mr. A. R. Ropes, the author, dismisses as little worth laborious investigation "the apparently authentic but resultless voyages of the Northmen," and considers that the first problem of importance presented to the historians of the discovery of America is the estimate to be formed of the character of Columbus. His own idea is that the Admiral "was a good, practical seaman; but in other respects he seems to have lived rather in a shifting world of his own conceptions, which were to him as facts. . . . This egotistic habit of mind was probably necessary to carry him through his great enterprise, for the man was so possessed with a sense of his personal divine mission as to impress others with something of his fervor; but it sufficiently explains how his colonial projects failed, and how he contrived to suffer injury from all quarters. . . . He was always doing mysterious things, and preferred to make them more mysterious still. . . . When he had to deal with men there was an alternation of severity and lenity, a distrust and deception of others which begot distrust and deception in others. The false reckoning which he kept on his first voyage, so as to entice his men onwards in spite of themselves, was due to this temper."

The other leading articles in this issue are "The Empress Theodore," by C. E. Mollet; "The Channel Islands," by H. G. Keene; and "Queen Elizabeth and the Valois Princess," by Miss A. M. F. Robinson. This last is very hard on Elizabeth, and lays at her door a large part of the responsibility for the massacre of St. Bartholomew. A brief but interesting review of "Les Précurseurs de la Réforme aux Pays-Bas," a work by the late Professor Altmeier, of Brussels, is furnished by Mr. Henry C. Lea of Philadelphia. We renew our previous cordial commendation of this excellent publication. The editor, Rev. Mandell Creighton, is professor of ecclesiastical history in the University of Cambridge, who has both written and edited some of the compact little volumes of "Epochs of History" which have proved so useful and popular as hand-

books on special topics; and we observe that Mr. Justin Winsor, the librarian of Harvard College, is announced as "American editor," assisting Canon Creighton. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.; New York: The International News Company.)

The German American Magazine for January is the second number of a new quarterly journal, edited by H. A. Rattermann, and published in Cincinnati. It is the organ of that large and growing body of students engaged in making known the share of our German fellow citizens in the history, literature, science, art and education of their adopted country. Among those who have joined the editor in his labor of love, Philadelphia furnishes Prof. Oswald Seidensticker and the Rev. Dr. Baun; New York, Lamprecht and Fernow; Illinois, Körner; Virginia, Schele de Vere; Washington, Eickhoff and Schücking; and both the United States and Europe are represented in the pages of this useful journal by contributions throwing light on the history of what the Germans have done for their new fatherland. It gives a number of original German verses by poets living in this country, biographical sketches, from original sources, of General Muhlenberg, of revolutionary fame, General August Moon, who served with distinction in the Mexican war and in the Rebellion, Augustin Herrmann, an early settler on the "Bohemia Manor" in Maryland, and Friedrich Kapp, whose historical works are among the most important contributions to our knowledge of the great German heroes, Steuben and Kalb. There is a very curious diary of one of the German soldiers of the Hessian troops in the Revolution, and there are useful sketches of the German press in America. The book notices have merit, both as critical reviews and because they make known the growing activity of the press in Germany and the United States in the production of works of value and interest on topics that show the application of German thoroughness to American subjects. The Magazine is a great improvement, both in contents and mechanical appearance, over the *Pionier*, the organ of the German American element, for many years edited also by Mr. Rattermann.

WEEKLY NOTES.

IN the midst of many purely social organizations, the Penn Club has maintained its existence, and has justified its reason for being, in a very fair degree, by its entertainment of eminent visitors, and its preservation of a literary and art atmosphere. The annual report, just sent out, shows that the membership made a large increase during 1886. There were two deaths,—Mr. MacGregor J. Mitcheson, and Dr. Joseph G. Richardson,—and 12 resignations, while 32 new members were admitted, making the total at the beginning of the year 203. It is probable that this tendency to growth will continue, and that the limit of 250 will be reached during the present year. In that case, it is much desired by many members to enlarge somewhat the scope of the Club's operations, and locate it in a larger house in a more convenient part of the city. One of the strong points about the Penn has always been its sound finances,—due, in no small degree, to its Treasurer, Mr. McMichael,—and it has been felt that it was better to have an inexpensive and prosperous Club than an ambitious and embarrassed one.

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ELEVEN club receptions were given during the year by the Club. This included entertainments complimentary to Mr. Frank R. Stockton and Madame Henri Gréville, representatives of literature; to Mr. Wilson Barrett, the actor, and to Assistant Bishop Whitaker, Judge Henry Reed, Professor W. S. Forbes, and the University of Pennsylvania "Acharnians" cast, including Professor Easton, Dr. Clarke, and Dr. Klapp. These receptions show in a fairly complete way the scope of the Club's present activities, and how far it represents the idea on which it was founded of giving a worthy recognition to letters and the arts.

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AN interesting discussion seems likely to arise in England over the question whether books and manuscripts should be loaned out of the Bodleian Library. A pamphlet by Prof. Chandler, with the title "Remarks on the Practice of Lending Bodleian Printed Books and Manuscripts" will give a send-off to the controversy. The London *Publisher's Circular* observes that "the question is one of not a little importance to book men. Thomas Bodley emphatically forbade the loan of books deposited in the library. That the prohibition was not a class affair is proved by the fact that Charles I. and Cromwell were both refused the loan of books. It was not till after the statute of 1856 that the practice of lending was begun. Books and even manuscript were subsequently lent by the curators, and were even sent abroad for the use of foreign scholars. A statute of 1873 is understood to have legalized the action of the curators, so that the custom of lending books has gone on increasing ever since. Before that the custom had no authority. University men and literary workers generally will be inclined to sympathize with proposals for prohibiting the

lending of books and manuscripts from libraries such as the Bodleian. Very few have not felt the embarrassing inconvenience of going to a great library and finding that the book they particularly want is "out." All great libraries, at least all those which have the privilege of free copies, should carefully guard the volumes in their trust. They are there for security, so that the literary treasures and records of the country may be preserved. This security is a highly important function of such institutions."

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THAT our times have witnessed a great revival in the study of Greek literature the monumental works of Grote, Zeller and Benn attest. The Aristotelian revival seemed to have run its course and Plato became, especially in English speaking lands, the greatest of all minds, for whom no praise was too extravagant. According to Benn, "there was nothing in heaven or earth that was not dreamt of in his philosophy." Pope Leo XIII., on the other hand, has set apart the sum of 300,000 lire for the purpose of reprinting the works of Thomas Aquinas, the adapter of Aristotelian philosophy to the needs of the Christian and more especially of the Catholic Church. And Mr. J. E. C. Weldon, who translated the *Politics*, shows in a companion volume ("The Rhetoric of Aristotle, with Analysis and Critical Notes," Macmillan.), that he is not to be outdone. The rhetoric which the Platonists tell us was a complete failure is asserted by the latest translator to be the "solitary instance of a book which not only begins but completes a science." Cicero's and Quintilian's amplifications were in a field which Aristotle had deliberately left alone. Between these radical views we do not feel the need of mediating in presenting a translation of the rhetoric of the Stagirite. We can commend the translation of Mr. Weldon, which is readable though not always perspicuous, the notes, and more especially the excellent analysis prefixed to the book.

REVIEWS. RECENT FICTION.

THE GOLDEN JUSTICE. By William Henry Bishop. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

TOWARDS THE GULF. A Romance of Louisiana. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A DEMI-GOD. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY. ("No Name" Series.) Boston: Roberts Brothers.

AGATHA AND THE SHADOW. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

"THE GOLDEN JUSTICE" is a very fair example of the modern amateur novel. Mr. Bishop has made several contributions to the minor fiction of the day, all alike showing that they are the outcome of the mind of a practical and clever man who has had experience and used his powers of observation. So far as the mere mechanism of the present book goes, no fault need be found with it; the story is carefully planned, and there are few inconsistencies or obscurities in the plot; the literary style is fairly good, although a little wooden, making one conscious throughout of a certain effort in the author; the characters are well-drawn, are sufficiently life-like, and their actions rest on clearly defined motives; the entire production is pervaded by an air of intelligence. Yet in spite of so many good points, the reader's credulity is never imposed upon for an instant; he knows that the novel is purely artificial, has no root in real things, and that the author manufactured it out of contemporaneous ideas and shreds and fragments of other books, and never believed in it himself. The plot is nevertheless one which offers excellent opportunities for effect; it is something like this: David Lane, a man of rising influence and position in a Western city, in a moment of exasperation, causes an accident to a steamboat which results in the loss of two lives. He himself is seriously injured and for a long time is too ill to think of his crime or to take measures for letting it be known. When he is strong again, he finds that his connection with the catastrophe is wholly unsuspected; it seems to him that any public confession would do no good, and yet he divines the consequences of letting the weight of his sin rest forever on his own conscience. Urged thus to free himself in some way from this secret incubus, he writes down his story, calling it, "A True Account of the connection of David Lane with the Disaster at the Chippewa Street Bridge, and the Death of Christopher Barclay and Stanislaus Zelinsky." This confession he hides in the head of a statue called "The Golden Justice," which is on the point of being raised to its niche on the tower of the city court-house, and for twenty years and more, while David Lane gathers wealth and wears all sorts of honors, the statue towers aloft and keeps his secret. Destiny is at work, however, and Paul Barclay, the son of one of the victims of his rash act, falls in love with Florence Lane, the daughter of David. Having so far succeeded with his half measures, his concessions and compromises with repentance,

David Lane tries still to postpone the evil day when his sin shall find him out. Paul Barclay seems to him the appointed avenger, who haunts, waylays and pursues him, and he makes every effort to keep the young man from his daughter. How the story develops to the catastrophe, how the powers of the air finally wrest the statue from its place, scatter the papers on which the wretched man has written his confession, and bring them into the hands of Paul Barclay, the reader will discover for himself and decide whether the author has had imagination to conceive and will to realize what a life-long mortal disquietude over a hidden crime may be to a conscientious man. Certainly, after the awfules tress supposed to be laid upon the soul of David Lane, the climax of the story seems a little inadequate. But, as we have said, "The Golden Justice" is an example of the amateur novel. The story is told with moderation and sobriety; it was not meant to be effective, and it accordingly remains ineffective, and leaves the reader dull and cold.

In "Towards the Gulf," a son of one of the oldest and best of the Creole families in New Orleans, marries a beautiful young girl, the daughter of an Englishman of wealth and position, and discovers, when too late to arrest the tragedy of events, that she has negro blood in her veins,—in fact that she descended from a quadroon who had been the favorite slave of his own great-uncle. Everything which leads up to this painful situation has been delineated with extreme delicacy of touch; and in Bamma, the young wife, we have the embodiment of purity, tenderness, and passionate love. In the husband, John Morant, the author takes for granted the most intense and bigoted caste prejudices. A single drop of negro blood in the veins of man or woman is the visible sign of an ancient curse or sin, and here, by the caprice of fate, and against his own will, he is married to a daughter of the despised race, and by the terrible laws of heredity must expect to see a transmission of the fatal type in his own children. The man is incalculably unhappy; all his light has become darkness. Still in the worse than fiery trial which was to try him, he is not found wholly wanting in generosity, and he means to bear his burden without imposing any of it upon his young wife. Bamma nevertheless contrives to obtain possession of the secret, and then dies by her own act, leaving a son of a day old. Thus the fierce current which was bearing the two "towards the gulf" of hopeless misery is checked by the generous self-sacrifice of the unhappy girl. John Morant is nevertheless still confronted by the dread evidence preserved in the skin, hair and features of his little son, who by the reversion of type perpetuates the traits of his female ancestors. But the child too dies, pathetically enough, and John Morant is at last left unhampered by the burden of his terrible mistake. This story may be the true expression of the society in which its author lives, but it seems to us that John Morant's dominant instinct comes from a blind egoism. The problem presented by the future of the mixed races is a difficult one and a painful one, but there can be but one solution of the question of a man's duty, when like John Morant, he has committed himself to the fortunes of married life. Fortunately in real life a man with such delicate susceptibilities as those of the present hero is likely to look carefully into his wife's pedigree. The story is capitally told, and the author shows a bold yet careful handling of the characters and situations, which gives evidence of capacity for good future work. Our southern States offer the novelist a brilliant opportunity in the wreck of their aristocratic boasts and traditions, the overturning of old-time castes and privileges. But instead of bringing us the results of any real experience of what is progressing before their eyes, the story-writers harp on this painful string, and like Lady Macbeth cry out at this taint of blood in the mixed races which cannot be washed away. A Gogol or a Tourgenieff would seize the spirit of the situation, and as in "Dead Souls" and "Annals of a Sportsman" show us what the actual lives are at this moment,—wearing themselves out in regrets, or quickening into new activities on those old decaying plantations. To stamp the perishable, the ephemeral, with imperishable value, is the duty of the novelist. The author of "Towards the Gulf" seems to us equal to the task of giving us pictures of the South full of careful fidelity to life, which might actually shed light upon the whole history of the epoch.

In "A Demi-God" the anonymous author has certainly struck out a new line for himself, which, if not original is at least phenomenal. A party of American tourists sets out to explore Greece, and falls into the clutches of a band of brigands, who demand seventy thousand dollars for ransom before their prisoners shall be released. A magnificent young "Demi-God," named Hector Tyr, comes to the rescue of the Americans, and single-handed routs their enemies. Hector Tyr is the descendant of an English gentleman who seven generations before had renounced civilization in order to bring up his family according to simple and primitive ideas. The descendant of this enthusiast is thus described: "A mighty soul looks out from large, dark eyes, clear and luminous as those of a child. He is nearly seven feet in height, but formed with

such symmetry that he seems tall only because he is standing beside others. Then, indeed he seems colossal." The Demi-God resides on the family estate among the mountains, with his mother who is by birth an English lady. "Like gods the while," they live in a simple but grand fashion, having within their reach all the advantages but none of the drawbacks to modern civilized life. To this favored spot the hero invites the rescued party, having instantly fallen in love with the young American lady. The most astounding and sensational incidents crowd the pages, and if the reader can swallow with equanimity an amazing jumble of impossibilities and absurdities and enjoy the society of a demi-god who is seven feet high and everything else in proportion, he may find the tale interesting. To most people, however, the book, in spite of its novelty of conception and its romantic excitements, is likely to appear not only dull but commonplace.

"A Question of Identity" furnishes the plot of what might, skilfully treated, be a very clever sensational novel. The circumstances of twin sisters bearing such a close resemblance to each other they could not be known apart, offers the chance for some curious complications. Such a story would of course need to be fashioned with the most careful regard for probabilities, and the consequences of a mistake in identity would require to follow logically and consistently. There is no logic in the present book; in fact two stories by two different writers seem to be thrown hastily together, one in a measure explaining the bewildering circumstances of the other. Neither possesses the least charm, and it is almost too much concession of patience to expend the least interest upon such unamiable and unamusing creations as are the characters of the novel.

"Agatha and the Shadow" is one of those faint and half-sketched pictures of early New England life, which hardly come under the category of historical romances, yet have no other claim either to be history or fiction. It is the story of two women, each of whom is bound to Bernard Anselm by the closest of ties, the one Agatha being his honored wife, and the other his cast-off betrothed who had been the mother of his child. Such a conflict of opposing rights can have no happy issue. Bernard may be said to have been an innocent instead of a reckless evil-doer, but the wrong done spoils his whole life. Agatha is well-depicted, and her many sorrows develop in all their strength and sweetness the noblest attributes of woman. Her final conquest and redemption of her rival is given with some force and pathos.

THE POEMS OF SIR JOHN SUCKLING. Edited, with notes and a preface, by Frederick A. Stokes. 8vo. Pp. xxvii. and 218. New York: White, Stokes & Allen. 1886.

The precariousness of literary fame in some instances is matched by its tenacity in others. A couplet which catches the eye or ear, gets into anthologies, and keeps a certain familiarity with the author's name in the mind of the public is a more effective ladder with which to bridge the abysses of time than the cumbersome but conscientiously-constructed monuments of the "sauriens" from Drayton and Daniel to Southey. Speculation on what might have been in such cases is equally useless and harmless, but we confess to a strong conviction that had the first half each of two stanzas in the "Ballad upon a Wedding" been lost early in their career Suckling would now have been a name only with bibliographers, and not even a name to the rest of the world. But it was ordered otherwise, and his own little niche in the temple of fame will probably securely hold him until the English language perishes. He has reached and well entered the period of reprinting and commentators, and after this it is doubtful whether the combined self-confidence of the Anglo-Saxon race could muster enough assurance to demand a further password.

Suckling does not appear as an "influence" in English poetry, but on the contrary can be very fairly summed up in a statement of the influences which surrounded him. He was, as far as his short life went, a contemporary of Milton, being born in 1608. He was the son of cavalier parents, and after the completion of his education at Cambridge, with the proper addition of the grand tour on the Continent, varied in his case by some service under Gustavus Adolphus, he spent nearly the whole remainder of his life at court or in the gay court society of Charles I.'s reign. He caroused, gambled, entertained and ran in debt, wrote verses and quarreled in the most approved cavalier style of the time, and seems to have been a general favorite in society. His verses display a corresponding range,—from love *à la mode* to a jovial carouse or a good-natured piece of doggerel at the expense of fellow versifiers. His ear was poor, and barring a very few pieces his work must be ruled out of court simply from lapses in technical execution which utterly debar its acceptance as poetry. The motive of his verse is generally a conceit of the style of Cowley and his imitators, which is mostly poor enough to begin with, and is torn to tatters very quickly in the course of a determined effort to show something new by a kaleidoscope rearrangement. He has in this particular

a curious likeness to Herrick, but entirely lacks that poet's freshness of fancy and delicacy of handling, and is lost when he ventures upon the fairy-like detail where Herrick is so exquisite. In fact, the general effect of the perusal of the book is to make one doubt the justness of his title to the place of a poet at all. The epithet "smart" covers the merit of most of his productions, and for the rest,—the ballads, pure and simple,—a certain homeliness of phrase and feeling seems to be their claim to merit. These are certainly his best pieces, and one of them, already mentioned, the "Ballad upon a Wedding," is a masterpiece of its kind, and may be said to float the book. It is in his happiest vein and best versification all through, and constitutes a very just though small claim upon posterity.

The edition in which these poems now appear is in itself an excuse for being. It is printed on hand-made paper, with generous margins, and has an etched title-page, and a wine-red cover with gilt lettering, all constituting a tempting morsel for the book-lover, and one whose charms will probably dispense with any aid from Suckling's fame in selling the volume. A preface and notes are supplied by Mr. Frederick A. Stokes, but they are rather too appreciative to be discriminating, and leave the seeker after truth in much the same mind as before reading them.

A. J. F.

IN THE WRONG PARADISE, AND OTHER STORIES. By Andrew Lang. 16mo. Pp. 257. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Lang is the favorite of a munificent but haphazard fortune. His gifts for story-telling are such as we rarely find combined ineffectively. He has a brilliant fancy,—imagination can hardly be said to be among his gifts,—a keen sense of humor, a lively wit, and a way of using his outré conceits decoratively which is very striking. He has apparently been a dabbler in the whole range of the science of things in general, and has reaped the reward thereof in prejudices of uncommon liveliness. He has also made himself a sound scholar in literature, and proved his ability to carry heavy metal, and this should certainly be in his favor as a writer of short-stories, for we all know how delightful is the bending of strong powers to lighter tasks. But with all these Mr. Lang fails to surmount the indefinite but very real barrier which guards the domain of the genuine masters of the art. He fails to grasp just the idea of the short story. We would define it as an idea, with just the requisite space and surroundings for complete development: Mr. Lang seems to take it to be the greatest amount of the miscellaneous gleanings of a discursive intellect which can be shocked into galvanic activity by the insertion of a brilliant conceit. His conceits are certainly brilliant sometimes, but they would all be included in such an entry as Hawthorne used to make in his note-book to be developed into a "situation" afterward. They are blurted out in the beginning of the story, and receive no vital development in its course. Hence the stories as wholes seem to lack really vigorous life, and generate in the reader no mental necessity of pursuing them to the end.

"The Great Gladstone Myth" is certainly the best of the collection, and is more native to Mr. Lang's antiquarian leanings and his disposition to hover around a trifle than are the other themes he has taken. It records the disputes of the Dryasdusts of 3886 A. D. over a milestone then lately unearthed which cast great light upon the "Post-Christian civilization" of the year 1886 A. D. The vulgar asserted that this stone was intended to indicate that the distance to London was ninety miles, but Prof. Boscher showed to the satisfaction of the most prejudiced that it was a part of an altar erected to Gladstone, and that it should be taken to be G. O. M.—Gladstonio Optimo Maximo. The learned philologist then forges with this one more link to his chain of irrefragable evidence that Gladstone was the great popular deity of the "Post-Christian civilization"—the successor of Jupiter. "The End of Phœacia" introduces an evangelical missionary into a genuine and undegenerate offshoot of Hellenic civilization, and betrays a prejudice against such religion and its representatives as violent as that shown by Mr. Wilkie Collins in his "Moonstone." In fact real good hearty prejudices abound in the book, and include a portentous range of character;—Philistines, (this class alone among literary men having a tendency to embrace the whole outside world), Americans and sham philo-Hellenes heading the list. It was certainly a lapse from courtesy for Mr. Lang to name "Mr. W. D. Howells of New York" as one who knew nothing about the British aristocracy. Mr. Howells may not be strong on that point, but Mr. Lang may fearlessly challenge him to a display of ignorance more complete than he himself makes when he essays to depict society and customs in our southern States before the war.

POEMS: James Vilas Blake. Chicago: Kerr & Co. 1887.

FROM DAWN TO DUSK; and Other Poems. By Hunter MacCulloch. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1887.

If the man were alive to-day who said that there were two

things that could never afford to be "tolerable,"—an egg and an oyster,—he would probably add poetry to his list, especially if he were cross and a critic—the poetry of which there is now such a plethora, too good to blame, and not good enough to praise. Mr. Blake's verse is sufficiently easy, indeed it is at times so flowing that it becomes a little confused in the effort to float the small boat of the idea through a crowd of little rocks of rhyme, but it expresses very pleasantly the thoughts, emotions and sympathies of a cultivated man, without any marked individuality. Among the best of the poems is one in rather an Emersonian vein on the "Seers of Love," recognizing the consoling power of truth:

'Tis not that your magic art
Unlocks earth's mysteries,
I see rainbows with mine eyes
Even as you, and sink as far
In the glory of a star.
Sitting on the velvet side
Of a green-napped, light-shot hill,
Under brown moss-mantled trees,
I can feel my heart-strings thrill
To the quiet meadow wide,
Hear the curfew of the breeze
Ringing hare-bells; and if birds
Mated fly, I hear their words,
And the clashing of the grasses
Where the four-winged shadow passes,
As twin ghosts of birds alighted,
And the green blades shook aghast.
I can chant a part in tune
With the wild brook's wayward rune;
Rock young thoughts in crescent moon;
Lay my head upon a cloud;
Stretch my hands and cry aloud
To the kindred break and roar
Of the sea upon the shore.
All these miracles I do,
Blessed bards, as well as you!

But oh! when human faith runs dry—
When love, true love, goes by,—
Or rather, seeming true; for if true of truth,
'Tis so forever, the same tender sooth

* * * * *
This, this my gladness is, that ye
(And what great gladness!) lift up me
Over my ken, with you to see."

Mr. MacCulloch's verse is less finished than Mr. Blake's, but it is serious and thoughtful, and occupied chiefly with the various problems of life, physical and metaphysical; though there are some songs of a lighter character.

THE MORMON PUZZLE, AND HOW TO SOLVE IT. By Rev. R. W. Beers. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

Rev. Mr. Beers' book is not unfitly named. There is a class of observers of the Mormon question who are very positive that it is not strictly a puzzle, any more than the punishment of bigamy or polygamy anywhere is a puzzle; if you make laws compelling people in Maine and Pennsylvania to respect the proper marriage relation, and enforce them, say these easy moralists, you can do the same in Utah. If that was indeed all, the Mormon puzzle would be an easy one to solve, but it is by no means the whole of the case, however it may seem to be in the popular view. Mormonism, in short, is not merely a social state; it is in part a religion, and many of its professors believe, as firmly as Christians believe, that they are divinely inspired, that they have truly received the very distinct revelations set forth in the "Book of Mormon," and that they are constantly receiving through the heads of the church fresh revelations suited to their needs. The solution of the Mormon puzzle therefore is tantamount to crushing one of the most obstinate demonstrations of fanaticism the world has seen. Mr. Beers' own idea of a remedy is the abolition of woman suffrage in Utah, the wide establishment of public (government) schools, and the greatest possible encouragement of Gentile immigration. Further than this, he does not believe in the strong hand, it being his conviction that based as Mormonism is upon religious conviction, intimidation can have only the effect of making the "Saints" hold more firmly by their faith. He argues to show that it was a most mistaken policy which drove the followers of Joseph Smith from Nauvoo to Salt Lake, and that it would be a yet greater misfortune if instead of settling the question on its present ground we should compel the "Saints" to pull up stakes and retreat yet further into the wilderness. Following out these thoughts he does not approve the bill giving United States trustees authority in Mormon Church councils, while he thinks the thing that has gone most nearly to the root of the business has been the building of a railway to Salt Lake. Let in light,—inject fresh blood,—that, our author says, is the natural cure. Upon these lines he writes with earnestness, intelligence and apparently from full knowledge,

and very much that he says will impress the ordinary reader as good reasoning.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE latest issue of Messrs. Ticknor & Co.'s so-called Student's Series of standard poetry—Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel"—comes as near to being an *edition de luxe* as anything in an unpretentious binding and with machine-trimmed edges well could do. It is the legatee of the sumptuous holiday edition issued by the same firm for the Christmas of last year, and is prodigally illustrated with the drawings made with such care and expense for that magnificent issue. It is printed on highly-finished paper with sufficient care to do justice to the illustrations, and this alone insures it a high grade of execution all through. Altogether the bulk is the principal advantage which the original edition has over its more modest successor, and this is offset by the greater usefulness of the small volume. The poem itself is not so well worthy of adornment as its predecessors in the Series and successors in original appearance, "Marmion" and "The Lady of the Lake." It was a tentative move on the part of Scott, and is very far from reaching the mark of his more finished productions, either in conception or execution. A very positive blemish, pervading to a greater or less extent its whole texture, is the palpable attempt at imitating the measure of Coleridge's "Christabel," which is of course a complete failure, and forms a gratuitous blot upon the author's own strongly individual style. It is hard to account for such an attempt by a man of Scott's critical acumen, for even had he succeeded in catching the evanescent mystery of Coleridge's diction it would have been out of place in the scenes where he attempts to use it in this poem. But the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," though not a master-piece, is assuredly a remarkable poem, both in itself and considered as one of the first efforts of its author, and will well repay study. The meaning of the term "Student's Edition" is enforced by the appendage of some hundred odd pages of notes, often needlessly prolix, sometimes trivial, but more often really helpful, and taken as a whole is a very complete guide to something better than a cursory acquaintance with this landmark in the history of poetry.

"Accidents and Poisons" is a little hand or handy book which may well and profitably be kept ready for instant use in household, factory, or wherever human creatures congregate. It is a sensible and practical series of hints on emergencies, such as are encountered in life at many a turn, but whose very suddenness is apt to prove unnerving to most people. The book opens with clear directions, pending the arrival of medical assistance, for administering antidotes for poison, and this section is followed by like hints on the treatment of wounds, burns, suffocation, drowning, etc., all of extreme simplicity and directness. The scheme of this little manual and its execution strike us as excellent. (Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.)

Good entertainment of a surface kind can always be expected from a book by George Manville Fenn, and his latest production, "The Master of the Ceremonies" (D. Appleton & Co.), is as clever as any of his previous stories. Readers of the ingenious "Double Cunning" of this writer may be told that the present tale has much the flavor of that book; the motive is, perhaps, not quite so exciting, but there is the same agreeably vivid style, and the same abundance of thrilling yet reasonable incident. It is "readable" all through.

"A Zealot in Tulle," by Mrs. Wildrick, is a somewhat amateurish, yet well written, mixture of the romantic and the society novel. Grounded on the methods of Wilkie Collins, it blossoms into the manner of Rhoda Broughton, and the contrast is somewhat confusing. There is a search for a buried treasure of years ago, and the effect of this motive upon characters of a later day is followed up minutely and with a good deal of shrewdness. Not at all a bad novel as novels go. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE citizens of Kennett Square, Pa., propose the erection of a "Bayard Taylor Memorial Library." It is desired to make it free, and to provide a sufficient endowment to guarantee this. Some encouragement has been received from distant friends and admirers of the dead author, and it is very certain that he would himself have cordially approved and appreciated such a memorial.

Mr. Brooks Adams, author of the somewhat remarkable new book, the "Emancipation of Massachusetts," in which the early theocratic government of that commonwealth is unsparingly assailed, is the youngest son of the late Charles Francis Adams and the grandson of President John Quincy Adams. He was born in 1848, graduated at Harvard in 1870, adopted the law as his profession, and is now a lecturer,—on "chartered rights,"—at the Boston Law School.

Roberts Bros. have in hand for early issue a volume called "Franklin in Peace," by Rev. E. E. Hale. The material has nearly all been unpublished up to this time.—It is eight years since Mr. Kinglake issued a volume of his "History of the Crimean War." The concluding volume will be published soon. The publishing conditions of this work are unique.—Percy Grey's "History of the United States from the Secession Standpoint" might be supposed to obtain favor in England, but it does not. We see no favorable mention of it. The *Spectator* says "it has no value as history."

Mr. George P. Brett is on his way to Australia in the interest of Macmillan & Co. to see whether it would be worth while to establish a branch house on that continent.—The U. S. Senate Library Committee have reported a joint resolution authorizing the purchase of Mr. B. F. Stevens's proposed catalogue of documents relating to America in European libraries. The cost is not to exceed \$100,000.

S. R. Van Campen's biography of the Dutch historian Van Campen will be brought out this spring. The scope of the work is wide, and it will contain much new matter of interest relating to Holland and to Dutch literary names.—Forthcoming volumes of the "Story of the Nations" will deal with ancient Egypt, Hungary, and the Moors in Spain. The next one, the fifth, will be "Alexander's Empire," by Prof. Mahaffy, of Trinity College, Dublin.

The Earl of Lytton will preside at the annual banquet of the Royal Literary Fund in London, on the 4th of May.—Minister Phelps's address on "The Law of the Land," delivered before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute, has been published in pamphlet shape in London.—W. M. Rossetti has undertaken the preparation for the press of a volume of letters of the poet D. G. Rossetti. Theodore Watts will supply an introduction.

The *Publishers' Weekly* of January 29th is the Annual Summary Number of this valuable publication. It gives complete and admirably arranged lists of the books published in the United States in 1886. We take therefrom this summary, in which for comparison the books of 1885 are also given:

	1885	1886
Fiction	934	1080
Law	431	469
Juvenile Books	388	458
Literary History and Miscellany	148	388
Theology and Religion	435	377
Education, Language	225	275
Poetry and the Drama	171	220
History	137	182
Medical Science, Hygiene	188	177
Social and Political Science	163	174
Description, Travel	161	159
Biography, Memoirs	174	155
Fine Art and Illustrated Books	140	151
Physical and Mathematical Science	92	148
Useful Arts	100	112
Sports and Amusements	70	70
Domestic and Rural	30	46
Humor and Satire	18	17
Mental and Moral Philosophy	25	18
	4030	4676

Prof. Henry Morley's new undertaking, "English Writers,—An Attempt towards a History of English Literature," is promised shortly by Cassell & Co.—A volume of fifty novellettes by England's "great novelists," it is stated, is to be among the presents made to Queen Victoria at her Jubilee. The title is to be "The Jubilee Stories." Cynical people are inquiring how many stories each writer is to contribute, or if each furnishes but a single tale. Curiosity is felt concerning the list of fifty great novelists. It would be difficult to name a dozen such, if all Europe and the United States were included.—General Trochu, governor of Paris during the Franco-Prussian war, is going to publish his Reminiscences of that exciting and truly memorable time.

A Bronson Alcott's autobiographical poem has been edited by Mr. Sanborn, and is in the press of Roberts Bros. It is entitled "New Connecticut."—A life of the late Bishop of Ripon, Dr. Robert Bickersteth, is being written by his son, Rev. Montague Bickersteth. The Bishop of Exeter will contribute a preface.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., with the approval of Mr. Browning, will publish a volume containing Mr. Browning's poems which have recently been published by Messrs. Routledge. Additional poems and sonnets will appear in it, and the volume will be uniform with the pocket edition of Thackeray.

Fault is found with the serious omissions which are made yearly in the book of biographical reference called "Men of the Time." The *Pall Mall Gazette* compiles a long list of distinguished persons not mentioned in the latest edition of the work, among the names being Lord Herschell, Mr. Whistler, Mr. Mundella, Sir

Charles Russell, Robert Louis Stevenson and Lewis Carroll.—Lord Colin Campbell's library is about to be sold at auction in Edinburgh to defray the expenses of his divorce suit. The bill of costs amounts to \$13,500, and unless it is paid Lord Colin will land in the bankruptcy court. It is not thought the books are worth any such amount.

Belford, Clarke & Co. have in preparation a volume by Donn Piatt, called "Memories of the Men who Saved the Union."—It is reported that C. L. Webster & Co. have agreed with Rev. H. W. Beecher to publish his "Life of Christ," and also Mr. Beecher's Autobiography. The first volume of the Life of Christ is finished; the second is to be completed by a specified time, when the publishers will pay the author \$10,000 cash and, after that, a royalty on the sales. So the story runs, but it has aspects of doubt.

Dr. David Donaldson has just finished his "Supplement to Jamieson's Spanish Dictionary," and it will be published at once.—Blackwood & Sons have ready Miss Strickland's life of her sister, Agnes Strickland.—"Two Royal Lives" is the title of a volume by Dorothea Roberts, about to be published in London, descriptive of the lives of the Imperial Prince and Princess of Germany.—Mr. William Thompson, of the London Middle Temple, who has held the briefs of the Social Democratic Federation wherever their proceedings have brought them into conflict with the judicial authorities, is writing a volume upon "The Legal Aspects of Certain Constitutional Principles."

A complete and careful revision of W. W. Story's "Roma di Roma," has been made by its author. This standard book on Rome and the Romans, which has for some years been virtually out of the market, is now placed before the public by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., enlarged, and brought down to the present year, in two tasteful volumes printed from entirely new plates.

Almost the entire edition of Mrs. Nathaniel Silsbee's new book, "A Half Century in Salem," has been sold by advance order before its publication by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Another of Tolstoi's stories, "What People Live By," has been translated by Mrs. Aline Delano, and will be issued by Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. The same publishers announce a translation of the "Kurze Geschichten," of Mme. Spyri. Two of the tales in the collection are already familiar to many "children and those who love children" under the title of "Red Letter Stories," which was the first translation of Mme. Spyri made in this country.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE January number of *Shakespeariana* opened the 4th volume and the magazine came forth in a new dress, with beautiful clear type and amplitude of margin, such as the real book-lover enjoys. The early enthusiasms of the projectors of the magazine are well maintained. This number has suggestive articles on "The Story of the Boydell Shakespeare," "A Course of Shakespeare Historical Reading," and "Mr. Donnelly's Bacon-Shakespeare Cipher," and a feature of the February number is Prof. Corson's "Lectures on King John." The Shakespeare student, we should say, can hardly do without this thorough and scholarly periodical.

The first number of a new six-penny English magazine will be issued March 1st under the title *The Monthly Chronicle of Country and Legend*.

The March number of the *Popular Science Monthly* will contain a portrait of the late Prof. E. L. Youmans. It is a steel plate by Schlecht, and the likeness is considered remarkably strong.

Lucy C. Lillie contributes the "complete novel" to *Lippincott* for March. The title is "Kenyon's Wife." Editor Walsh made a decided hit with these complete novels, and as far as known the idea is all his own.

The outpouring of verse receives attention in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, which gives an extended review of recent volumes by Arlo Bates, Clinton Scollard, Oscar Fay Adams, James Jeffrey Roche, Mr. Piatt, Elizabeth Akers, Celia Thaxter, Margaret Deland, Nora Perry, Henry Bernard Carpenter, and C. P. Cranch.

Among the features of the March *Wide Awake* are the concluding paper of the Longfellow series, by Rev. Samuel Longfellow,—this descriptive of the poet's friendships and intimacies with children; a word upon the servant question by Rose Kingsley; and a characteristic article by Grant Allen, entitled "A New England Flower." It gives also a reproduction of an old English engraving, half-length, of the famous Vandyke lately acquired by Mr. Marquand of New York—the portrait of James Stuart, Duke of Richmond, with the greyhound.

The Open Court is the title of a philosophical and scientific journal just started at Chicago by Mr. E. C. Hegeler, a millionaire of La Salle, Ill. Mr. B. F. Underwood, late of the Boston

Index, has been secured as editor, and Dr. Paul Carns of New York as associate editor.

Mr. Dewitt Seligman's new weekly journal of high class, *The Epoch*, has appeared in New York. Mr. Seligman has avowedly founded his paper on the model of the London *Spectator*, and hopes to equal that decidedly best of the journals of its class. The staff of *The Epoch*, as now arranged, includes Mr. Seligman, as editor; Mr. Edmund Collins, formerly of the Toronto *Week*, as assistant editor; Mr. John Foord, formerly editor of the New York *Times*, as political editor; Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, as literary editor; Mr. George Edgar Montgomery, as dramatic editor, and Mr. Fincke as musical editor.

ART NOTES.

THE most important event of the week in local art circles was the reception given by the newly organized Art Club, at the Academy of the Fine Arts, on Thursday evening,—which, in all its features, must be pronounced a brilliant affair, and an emphatic success. The galleries of the splendid building were thronged, from nine o'clock until midnight with a company of socially-influential and art-loving people; the exhibition of pictures was good; and the excellent supper was so served, in the large basement hall, that the large company enjoyed it without an unpleasant crush. The special catalogue includes 233 numbers, of which 171 are artists' pictures, on exhibition, and the remainder loaned by private owners for this occasion. There was, also, a very notable display of old silver, loaned by a number of private owners. Among the pictures is Mr. Clifford Grayson's "Fisherman's Family," which was at the Paris Salon of last year, and is a good specimen of the meritorious work done by the group of young Philadelphia artists who have been at Paris during the past few years. There are also Mr. Senat's "October Gale" at Kennebunk, Mr. Sword's "Lifting Fog at Conanicut," Mr. Linford's "Gray Day in September," and Mr. N. H. Trotter's "The First Sign of Invasion," all strong and noteworthy paintings. In the loan collection were several of Sully's portraits, and a sunset of Corot, the property of Mr. W. H. Dougherty. In Gallery G were hung some forty of the accepted contributions from Pennsylvania artists for the American Exhibition in London.

It was announced on Thursday of last week that the picture of Munkacsy, "Christ before Pilate," which has been on exhibition in New York, had been purchased in this city by Mr. John Wanamaker, the price being less than \$150,000, the sum at first asked by Mr. Sedelmeyer, the owner, but still, according to Mr. S.'s representation, over \$100,000. It will not come here until the 1st of May. What Mr. Wanamaker will do with it appears to be as yet not officially known, but Mr. Sedelmeyer is thus reported in a New York paper: "As I understand it, Mr. Wanamaker is building a large art gallery to be connected with his dry-goods establishment in Philadelphia and he wanted 'Christ before Pilate' as a feature of his collection. At my suggestion he will place it in a room apart from the other paintings; in this room seats will be provided for those who wish to study it." So great a price is, of course, something remarkable. It is believed to be larger than was ever before paid in this country for the product of an artist's brush. The largest sums heretofore, as far as is known, were for Meissonier's "1807," for which A. T. Stewart gave \$60,000; Jules Breton's "Communicants," which was purchased at the Morgan Sale by Donald Smith, president of the Bank of Montreal, for \$45,000; J. G. Vibert's "Missionary's Story," bought at the same sale by C. P. Huntington for \$25,000; and Brozek's "Columbus before Ferdinand and Isabella," which was secured by Morris K. Jesup for \$20,000 and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The Munkacsy picture is very large. The size of the canvas is 35 feet by 17, and the figures, of which there are thirty-six, are all life size. The owner has made a good thing out of its exhibition, having had it on view in the several great cities of Continental Europe before bringing it to New York, while in that city it was seen—so the statement is—by 108,000 persons. As to its disposition here, by its new purchaser, there are some signs of dispute, one view being that it is an art desecration to use such a picture as an adjunct to a business house. Much will depend, no doubt, on the manner in which this is managed. It may doubtless be arranged so that, placed separately in an art gallery, the sense of incongruity will be avoided.

The article in last August's issue of *The Century*, by Ripley Hitchcock, on "The Western Art Movement" attracted immediate attention in Paris, as the evidence of remarkable progress in art in this country. It has been in large part translated and republished in *L'Art*, and has been the subject of a series of articles by M. Alexander de Latour. Three articles have already appeared in *L'Art* for November 15, December 1, and December 15, and the series is not completed. In his first article M. de Latour says that, after

having summed up and commented upon Mr. Hitchcock's study, "it will be, alas, too easy for us to draw the irresistible conclusion that American competition in artistic industry will not be slow to become more dangerous for us than all European competition together."

The third issue of *The Art Review*, of New York, is that for January, a very handsome number indeed in all particulars, the printing, by Messrs. Gilliss Brothers and Turner, being especially fine. The letter-press includes four articles: "The Grant Monument," by Henry Eckford; "George H. Boughton at Home," by Isa Carrington Cabell; "Rembrandt's Gilder," by Harold Godwin; and "An Outline Sketch," by Ripley Hitchcock; with "Art Notes," covering several pages. There are four inserted illustrations: an original etching, by Henry Farrer, "The Tow at Twilight," and three photogravures of pictures by Geo. H. Boughton, E. A. Abbey and W. M. Chase. The Boughton reproduction is Goldsmith's "Olivia," from the "Vicar of Wakefield," and the Abbey is his admirable picture of the scene in the tavern between Tony Lumpkin and the two young gentlemen from town, in "She Stoops to Conquer." All these are very meritorious adornments of the magazine, and the publishers announce that they intend giving an original etching, by some one of the leading American etchers, in each number.

As to the monument, Mr. Eckford thinks that the failure to raise funds in New York is not justly chargeable either to lack of patriotism or niggardliness, but that people are disgusted with former results of like undertakings, pretentiousness, incompetence, jobbery, and bad art. He has little confidence in the average committee appointed to select plans, and declares that they abuse their trust, agreeing to designs officially which in private they condemn. "They like," he says, "to strut in their clubs, figure on the library and art committees, and be appealed to as judges of the fine arts. . . . These civic humbugs infest most clubs and all large cities. In New York they are a nuisance to set the teeth of generations on edge."

Commenting upon the enormous prices paid in some instances, in Europe, for great paintings, (\$135,000 by the French government for Murillo's "Immaculate Conception"; \$350,000 to the Duke of Marlborough, by the English government, for a Raphael Madonna; \$125,000 by the Due d'Aumale, for another Raphael), the Philadelphia *Times* remarks: "But these great prices were all paid by foreign governments for the enrichment of public museums or galleries. The extraordinary sums lavished by rich Americans upon modern works have all been for the probable delectation of wealthy individuals, while, for the sake of giving public instruction or of lifting the public taste, scarcely a penny is contributed on this side of the water. It is with the utmost difficulty that any school or public gallery can maintain itself, even on the most niggardly footing, but at the same time the name of America has become, in the great centres of European art, synonymous of lavish prodigality, and the American market is now the cynosure on which the eyes of all dealers and picture-makers are set."

Another indication of the progress of the South is the appearance in New Orleans of *Art and Letters*, an illustrated bi-monthly magazine, published by the Artists' Association of that city. The quarto form, which would be inconvenient for a purely literary magazine, is determined by the size of the etchings and engravings. Letter press, engravings, press-work are all of the city, and reflect credit on it. Primarily the periodical is the organ of the Art Association, which proposes to hold an exhibition next December, but the literary matter also has quite decided marks of merit.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE frightful loss of life at the recent railroad accident in Vermont, caused by the fire which caught from the stoves in the cars, has awakened a lively interest in the subject of car-heating, and all the various plans and devices by which inventors have been proposing to effect this more conveniently and more safely have been called to view. Steam from the locomotive is the means most generally suggested, but it is evident on examination that this is not so easy a matter as it might be thought at first sight. At a meeting of the New England Railroad Club, at Boston, on the 10th inst., Mr. Lauder, of the Old Colony road, while he conceded the seriousness of the question, was still of the opinion that cars have, for years to come, got to be heated individually. He was free to admit that trains can be heated by a continuous system from the engine, but there are many difficulties in the way of its general adoption for all roads and all trains. He thought that the hot water heating system is the only one yet proved to be a success, and one way of making it safe is to enclose the heater in a steel box, which will not let the fire out into the car in case of derailment. Mr. Adams, master car-builder of the Boston and Albany Railroad, said that, notwithstanding difficulties, he was a

believer in steam-heat. The success of a heater (the Martin) on an experimental train on his road will lead to its adoption on more trains. The one on which it is used has not lost a trip and that cannot be said of the Baker heaters, for they are frequently in the shop for repairs of the pipes. Steam heating is being put in almost all buildings, and the stations at all points can easily be equipped with steam heating apparatus and a pipe be run from it to heat cars before being attached to the engine. Mr. Miller, of the Michigan Central Railroad, said he thought steam heat apparatus would have to be put in at terminal stations to heat the cars before they started out. In case the train was snow-bound and the engine fire gone out, he thought a supplementary heater in the cars would have to be provided. He thought perhaps there is as much danger from lighting as from heating, and both should be guarded against.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Prof. Heilprin read some interesting notes on the geology of Southern China, prepared by Miss Adele M. Field, which have special value, as nothing on the physical features of that section of the empire has as yet been published. Miss Field says: "I have been on a trip up the Han river, 130 miles, to the pass between the Kwangtung and Fokien provinces. The mountains slope steeply down into the river on both its sides for eighty miles, and a narrow path runs on each slope parallel with the river at varying distances above it. Some of the mountains are probably three thousand feet high, and the ridges at a distance appear so narrow that a man might stride and sit on them as on a saddle. The river keeps a general trend southward, its bends being short ones. Its delta covers several square miles. In all the lower part of its course it is kept in its channel by dikes, as its sandy bed is higher than the adjoining rice fields. Just above the city of Chow-chow-fu, thirty-two miles to the north of Swatow, the mountains begin to rise, and they are, like those near Swatow, almost wholly of granite. This rock extends up to Liu Ng, a town twenty-four miles further up the river. Stone No. 1, in the box sent herewith, is a specimen of this outcrop near the river. Ten miles further up the granite becomes very coarse, as in No. 2. Ten miles still further, or seventy-six miles from the mouth, the outcrops are, for a short distance, of whitish sandstone, like No. 3, and these are immediately followed by red sandstones, Nos. 4 and 5, which continue in mountain after mountain, gorge after gorge, precipice after precipice, for some sixty miles. These are magnificent exposures, the stratification showing very plainly, with lines of cleavage nearly at right angles to the lines of deposit. The inclination is at all angles, some being level, some vertical and some showing splendid curves. Here and there are to be found apparent injections of another stone, which, I fancy, may be trap, No. 6. (This determination is correct.) I also found some streaks of landscape sandstone No. 7. In one place I found a huge mass of the speckled stone, pink, with brown spots, marked No. 8, in the box. This, like all the other specimens, is a portion of the great outcrop from a mountain side."

"Red sandstone, in some places almost like dark shale, in others very hard and of a light color, extends to within ten miles of the pass. Towards its upper boundary I noticed much intermixure with light sandstone, and with a greenish stone, No. 9. The stratification of the latter was very plain, and in places the mountain path leads over the edges of the strata as they stand perpendicularly. Near the pass and also through the pass (which is four miles long and is a wild gorge through which the river flows in a white torrent), the outcrops and boulders are again wholly of granite, like that of Liu Ng. Not far below the pass there had been a landslide from one of the mountains, and it gave a fine chance to see the original constitution of the slope. I suppose this sandstone may be triassic, because it appears to be unfossiliferous. The Chinese do not make vast excavations, but they use stone for bridges, etc. In one place I crossed a new bridge, made of red sandstone, and I examined the quarry from which the stone came. If there were fossils found they would, without doubt, be used as fetishes and I should hear of them. The natives said no queer thing had been found or seen in the stones. There was no sign or speck of a fossil to be found about the quarry." The specimens of stone accompanying the notes were commented upon by Prof. Heilprin, who stated that they would be the subject of further study and report.

MUSIC.

THE Germantown Choral will give its first subscription concert on Monday evening next, the 21st, at St. Vincent's Hall, Price street. The principle pieces will be Mendelssohn's "Loreley,"—the finale to the first act,—and Hiller's "Song of Victory," but there are also on the programme six other numbers, of which two are instrumental solos, and three vocal solos. For this occasion, the society has secured the assistance of Miss Gertrude Franklin,

of Boston, soprano; Mr. D. Gordon Thomas, basso; and Mr. Rudolph Hennig, violincellist. Mr. W. W. Gilchrist will conduct.

The Choral also definitely announces its second and last subscription concert of the season, to take place on the 25th of April, when the oratorio of "Elijah" is to be given.

ENGLISH DEMAND FOR PROTECTION.

THE *St. Stephen's Review*, London, in a review of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's book, "Triumphant Democracy," has the following tart comments on England's disadvantage under Free Trade, and America's advantage under Protection:

We have the Carnegie policy in England and the Carnegie policy in America. In England it is to subsidize newspapers to preach up Cobdenism. In America it is to write books displaying the glorious results of Protection. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has just published a book intended to flatter the American Republic and to defend the tariff laws. Nevertheless, Mr. Carnegie attributes the prosperity of America to Republicanism, though he omits to mention that the United States is to an enormous degree more costly than the British Monarchy. It will astonish some of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's English Radical Cobdenite friends to hear of him writing that, under protection, America is rapidly leaving all the other nations behind. In the first paragraph of his book he says that "the old nations of the earth creep on at a snail's pace; the Republic thunders past with the rush of the express. The United States, the growth of a single century, has already reached the foremost rank among nations, and is destined soon to out-distance all others in the race. In population, in wealth, in annual savings, and in public credit; in freedom from debt, in agriculture, and in manufactures, America already leads the civilized world." We do not dispute these assertions, but Mr. Carnegie would have given a little more satisfaction had he informed his English friends that when America lowered her tariffs, with a desire to approach free trade, she suffered tremendous losses. It is an historical fact that if the purpose had been deliberate to drive gold out of America it could not have been more effectively carried out than by the reduced tariffs of 1846 and 1857. The importations became unhealthily in magnitude, and the balance of trade was continually against the United States. The consequence was that when the rebellion became flagrant the Nation was poor in its coffers, and the people were lacking in gold. The financial tasks were greatly magnified when the great struggle was forced upon the Government. If the policy of high tariffs had not been changed in 1846, no one can now question that the United States would have been in much better condition to meet the strain for preserving the Union. The experience of a low tariff has been beneficial to America. It has taught her the folly of buying foreign goods instead of employing her own people to make what she requires. The war brought out rigidly protective duties, and the commerce of America from that time has prospered so wonderfully as to warrant the glowing description of it by Mr. Carnegie which we have above quoted. Protection having achieved so much good in America, how comes it that Mr. Carnegie can sneer at the paralysis of British industry and yet advocate the continuance of a system here which is doing all the mischief! Perhaps it would not suit Mr. Carnegie's hand to advocate a change which would tax certain American products before they could be offered for sale in the English markets. Some tax of that nature will have to be created, or we may wake up some morning to find that one of Mr. Carnegie's great boasts is absolutely true, viz., that "every acre of Great Britain and Ireland could be (the American) buy, and hold it as a pretty Isle of Wight to his great continent."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE STORY OF MARGARET KENT. A Novel. By Henry Hayes. (Sixth Edition.) Pp. 444. \$0.50. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

A JOURNAL OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA; from 1852 to 1860. (The Greville Memoirs: Third and Concluding Part.) By the late Charles C. F. Greville. Edited by Henry Reeve. Pp. 554. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

BRAZIL: ITS CONDITION AND PROSPECTS. By C. C. Andrews. Pp. 352. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES. A Novel. By George Manville Fenn. Pp. 448. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A ZEALOT IN TULLE. A Novel. By Mrs. Wildrick. Pp. 309. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

NAPOLÉON AND MARIE-LOUISE. A Memoir. By Madame la Générale Durand. Pp. 266. Paper. \$0.35. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

DRIFT.

A correspondent writes to London *Truth* that Thackeray told a friend at the Atheneum, a few weeks before his death, that he "had never been paid as much as £5,000 for any book of his; the bulk of the money he had made was the result of his lectures." Dickens, the correspondent affirms, never made £5,000 a year by his writings, although the *Pall Mall Gazette* has incorrectly estimated his yearly gains during the publication of "Nicholas Nickleby" at double that figure. The largest sum Wilkie Collins ever received for a novel was £5,250,—paid to him by Smith, Elder & Co. for "Armadale," before a line of the story had been written. For another novel, the correspondent believes, Mr. Collins received £4,000. *Truth* says that Anthony Trollope, who was forty years old when his first successful novel was published, made by his pen in the next twenty-seven years at least £70,000. "The strangest thing" adds our London contemporary, "is that Trollope as a novelist is now as 'dead' as Richardson, for nobody either buys or reads his books." This last assertion certainly needs qualifying as far as the great American novel-buying and novel-reading public is concerned.

The venerable Dr. Mark Hopkins, ex-President of Williams College, was

85 years old last Saturday. A reporter of the Boston *Record* who called on him writes:

His hair is white as the driven snow, long and thin, and combed carelessly over his head. From underneath a pair of beetling white eyebrows shine forth eyes of brilliancy and keenness. His face is smooth-shaven, with the exception of side whiskers; the lips are firm, frequently wreathing into smiles of wonderful sweetness; the nose is prominently Roman, and the lines of the face indicate the student and profound thinker. As is his yearly custom he gave an informal reception to the senior class of Williams College, of which he is still the professor of theology and moral and intellectual philosophy. It seems wonderful to see this aged man, fifteen years beyond the allotted time of human existence, performing his daily collegiate duties, with his faculties as unimpaired as though he were 50 instead of 85.

Governor Taylor speaks in no uncertain sound when he comes, in his message, to the discussion of the subject of Federal aid to education. He realizes the need of the hour, he knows the need of the children of Tennessee and he does not hesitate to array himself upon the side of their champions. Score one for Taylor.—*Memphis Avalanche*.

Both branches of the Alabama Legislature have passed, by 17 ayes to 10 noes in the Senate, 58 ayes to 38 noes in the House, a resolution memorializing Congress to enact the Blair bill into a law. If the Tennessee Legislature showed as much good sense the enlightened people of the Volunteer State would have a higher opinion of their representatives. Nine-tenths of the press and intelligent citizens of Tennessee favor national aid to State schools.—*Chattanooga Times*.

A Wyoming rancher says cattle are queer creatures. In choosing a range a novice would be likely to prefer a level plain, where grass could grow in all places, but old cattlemen prefer a rolling country, with high bluffs here and there. The reason is that snow is likely to cover the entire surface of a level plain, but is nearly certain to be blown from the tops and at least one side of hills, leaving the grass bare. A cow is not an animal of remarkable intellectual attainments, and will starve when the ground is covered with snow an inch deep, it never seeming to occur to it that a few strokes of its hoofs would uncover the grass. A horse or mule will do this, but it seems beyond a cow's reasoning powers. High bluffs give excellent shelter in storms, and prevent cattle from drifting. As to climate, a cow can live wherever a buffalo can, and any range formerly habited by the buffalo is a good one for cattle.

Every means, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was used during the recent storm to get messages through, no matter how circuitous the route or involved the method. Some were sent on by train for part of the distance and then telegraphed, and others were first wired, then carried by train, and again wired. The communications with France were utterly broken down, and a message from Paris was first telegraphed to Brest, and then by French cable to New York. From the American city it came back to the west coast of Ireland by the direct United States cable, and from there it was sent to Liverpool. At Liverpool it was handed over to the English post-office, and from thence it came to London.

The Anarchists who figured in the recent trials in Chicago, according to the *News* of that city, have all disappeared from the vicinity. Many, it states, are now in France, Switzerland, and Germany. Theodore Fricke, the late manager of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, is now conducting a saloon and grocery store in Oakland, Cal.

Sicily is the chief source of manna; in that country the trees are cultivated in plantations, and when about eight years old they begin to yield. Cuts an inch and a half to two inches long are made in the bark, cutting through to the wood. One cut is made daily, beginning near the bottom of the trunk, with each succeeding cut about an inch above the former one. The thick, syrup-like juice exudes from the cuts and hardens on the bark into white spongy flakes, which when hard enough are removed and dried still further before they are packed for commerce. It consists mainly of a form of sugar called manite, and has mild, laxative properties.

The public nominations of candidates for the Dominion Commons took place on the 15th. As to Nova Scotia, a dispatch from Halifax says: "The overshadowing feature of the day was the nomination of Liberals and Repealers who are pledged to do their utmost to secure the separation of this province from Canada. In seventeen out of eighteen counties in Nova Scotia the Liberal candidates are in perfect accord on the secession movement, while in the 18th the Liberal standard bearer, who is Sir Charles Tupper's opponent, agitates for better financial terms from Canada, in order that the union may be maintained. As in the provincial elections of last June, the secessionists will undoubtedly score a tremendous triumph, and the representation of Nova Scotia in the next Dominion Parliament, numbering altogether 21, will be composed almost entirely of opponents of the union. Three members of Sir John Macdonald's government, Sir Charles Tupper, finance minister; Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, minister of justice, and Hon. A. W. McLelan, postmaster-general, are offering for re-election in this province. It is not improbable that all will be defeated, while the return of more than one would be a surprise to both their friends and foes."

The late Philip Bourke Marston,—who died in his London chambers Monday, a blind, desolate, broken-hearted man,—began life with the brightest omens. He was born into a literary atmosphere,—the latest scion of a family in which verse-making had been hereditary ever since Queen Bess's day. His father loved letters and cultivated them. Dinah Muloch was his godmother and addressed to him in his cradle one of her best-known poems—the "Philip, my King." As a boy he tumbled about in a library, and listened to the talk of Robert Browning, Charles Dickens, Algernon Swinburne, Bailey ("Festus" Bailey) and Mrs. Lynn Linton. As a young man he contracted a warm friendship with Dante Rossetti. His vocation to the literary career was unmistakable, and his first essays and poems were full of promise.

In spite of the blindness which overtook him ere he had fairly begun his work, he bade fair to justify the high hopes entertained of him by his family and friends. But he had hardly brought out his first book "Song Tide," (1871) when his mother died. He never recovered from that blow; and other bereavements followed. He went on working, as well and as long as he could, publishing additional volumes and writing in the magazines; but the gloom settled down thicker and thicker, upon his mind and heart. His last days were so full of incurable suffering, physical and mental, that the friends who loved him best were ready at the end to say with Kent at the bedside of the dying Lear:

"O let him pass! he hates him
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer."

The City of Mexico *Two Republics* says: If the bull fight continues to grow in popular favor as it has within the last years, raising bulls for the ring will become one of the most profitable occupations of the country. The owner of a bull-ring constructing in Toluca has contracted for all the bulls on the hacienda of Atenco. These bulls have the reputation of being more spirited and better fighters than those of any other breed in the country. The price paid for them is said to have been \$150 per head—400 or 500 per cent. more than the price of an ordinary bull.

Miss Sarah Orne Jewett fights shy of those who seek to learn the methods of work pursued by her, but she has lately vouchsafed the information at her winter home in Charles street, that her daily work with her pen averages from four to five hours, in which time she generally turns out 2500 words. She does all her work in the afternoon, between luncheon and dinner, and finds it hard to resist the temptation to write at night. Miss Jewett loves outdoor exercise, and her favorite recreation is horseback riding, which she recommends to her sex generally as a most healthful and refreshing exercise. If that luxury cannot be indulged in, a brisk walk is her next best recipe for mental and bodily vigor.

The following extract from the *Greville Memoirs*, dated November, 1858, is curious:

"I hear the Queen has written a letter to the Prince of Wales announcing to him his emancipation from parental authority and control, and that it is one of the most admirable letters that ever were penned. She tells him that he may have thought the rule they adopted for his education a severe one, but that his welfare was their only object, and well knowing to what seductions of flattery he would eventually be exposed they wished to prepare and strengthen his mind against them; that he was now to consider himself his own master, and that they should never intrude any advice upon him, although always ready to give it him whenever he thought fit to seek it. It is a very long letter, all in that tone, and it seems to have made a profound impression on the prince, and to have touched his feelings to the quick. He brought it to Gerald Wellesley in floods of tears, and the effect it produced is a proof of the wisdom which dictated its composition."

Parisian women, as we know from certain popular ebullitions which have taken place even in our time, have often been very dangerous persons to deal with, says the *London Telegraph*. By the formation of a "syndicate des femmes," or women's guild, they now threaten to become more formidable than ever. The foundations of this new and remarkable institution were laid by about fifty "dames caissières," or lady cashiers, shopwomen, clear-starchers, cooks, and female "helps" generally. Citizen Chabert, a veteran revolutionist, is the chief organizer of the association, and his observations on the occasion of the first meeting of the "Syndicate des Femmes," in a public hall situated in the Rue Palestro, are worth recapitulation. Having drawn an elaborate picture of the freedom of the American woman, "who goes everywhere just like a man," he adjured his feminine hearers to sink all petty jealousies, and to model their corporation on the workmen's syndicates, eschewing politics as much as possible. "St. Thomas of Aquinas," continued the ex-Communist, "made a mistake when he said that women were intellectually inferior to men." The citizen's personal experience proved to him the fallacy of the sweeping statement made by the canonized doctor, for he had himself, during the course of a long life, been frequently bowled out of the way by women. After these remarks new admissions were received to the syndicate, which promises to become a flourishing institution among the thousands of female toilers, whose numbers are annually increasing in the French capital.

There is the usual conflict of testimony as to the working of the prohibitory liquor law in Rhode Island. General Brayton, the chief of the State police, in his first report to the legislature compares the months since the law went into effect with the corresponding months of 1885 and finds a marked decrease in convictions for drunkenness,—in Providence 42 per cent., in Newport about 33 per cent., in Woonsocket about 20 per cent., in Johnston 40 per cent., and in East Providence 45 per cent. The commitments to the state workhouse have fallen off more than one half, he says. He suggests some points in which he thinks the law might stiffened, and he claims that the Rhode Island prohibitionists have not stood by him as they should have done in his attempt to enforce it. The W. C. T. U., indeed, and the Law and Order leagues of Woonsocket, East Greenwich and South Kingston, have taken an interest in his work, but they are the shining exceptions. The rule is indifference and apathy. From the many other temperance organizations in the State General Brayton says he has "received no words of encouragement, much less support."—*Hartford Courant*.

Three new comets are announced. The first was discovered by Thome, Dr. Gould's successor at the Cordoba observatory in South America, on Jan. 18, in the constellation Grus. The despatch states that it resembles the great southern comet of 1850, and is likely to become a brilliant object. The second comet was discovered by Brooks on Jan. 22, in the constellation Draco, and in this latitude is now visible, with the help of a telescope, throughout the night. The third was discovered by Barnard on Jan. 23, and is in Vulpecula; it is also telescopic, setting in the early evening.—*Science*.

TRUST AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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